

Driving Under the Influence of Drugs – The Other DUI



DUI – Drugs Nationally

1. Cannabis (Marijuana)



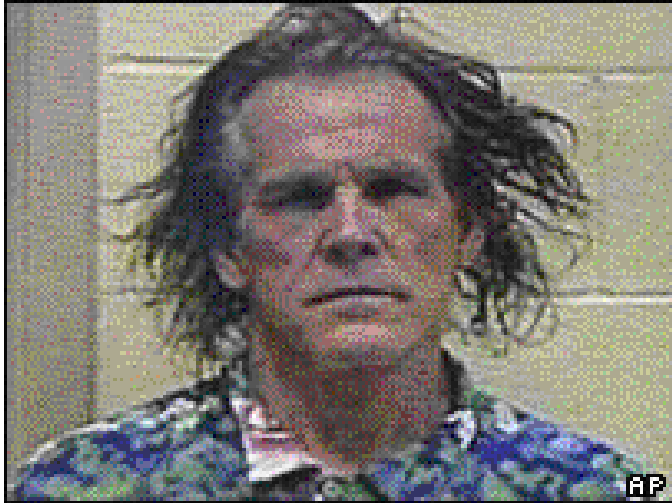
2. Depressants (Xanax, Valium, Benzos)

3. Narcotics (Oxycodone, Hydrocodone)

4. Stimulants (Methamphetamine)

Drugged Driving – News Makers

**Nick Nolte Arrested
on Suspicion of
Drugged Driving in L.A.**



**Heather Locklear
Arrested on Suspicion of
Drugged Driving near L.A.**



DUID – Rx Drugs

April 2008

Oconomowoc, WI



Wisconsin Driver Kills Three After 3rd DUI Court Sentencing

Three days after being sentenced for his 3rd DUI, Benson consumed Rx pills and then crashed into a vehicle killing a 39 year-old mother, who was 6 months pregnant and her 10 year old daughter. Benson admitted taking four Xanax and four Ambien prior to the crash. Was en route to the pharmacy for more prescription meds when the crash occurred.

Drugged Driving Involving Legal Drugs - On the Rise



Data- FARS

*DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASHES IN NHTSA REGION 7 STATES
BY STATE, YEAR, THEIR DRUG INVOLVEMENT, AND THEIR BAC
FATALITY ANALYSIS REPORTING SYSTEM (FARS) 2006-2009 FINAL & 2010 ARF*

Region 7

Year/Drug Involvement		BAC=.00		BAC=.01-.07		BAC=.08+		BAC=.10+		Total Drivers Involved	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008											
	No Drugs Involved*	2,303	76%	120	4%	618	20%	738	24%	3,041	100%
	Drugs Involved**	213	65%	29	9%	87	26%	117	35%	330	100%
	Total	2,517	75%	149	4%	706	21%	855	25%	3,371	100%
2009											
	No Drugs Involved*	2,139	75%	109	4%	591	21%	701	25%	2,839	100%
	Drugs Involved**	252	62%	41	10%	115	28%	156	38%	408	100%
	Total	2,391	74%	150	5%	706	22%	856	26%	3,247	100%
2010											
	No Drugs Involved*	2,174	75%	111	4%	595	21%	707	25%	2,881	100%
	Drugs Involved**	254	69%	23	6%	90	24%	113	31%	367	100%
	Total	2,429	75%	134	4%	685	21%	819	25%	3,248	100%
2006-2010											
	No Drugs Involved*	11,895	75%	648	4%	3,212	20%	3,860	25%	15,755	100%
	Drugs Involved**	1,121	65%	151	9%	462	27%	613	35%	1,734	100%
	Total	13,016	74%	799	5%	3,674	21%	4,473	26%	17,489	100%

Data – FARS - Nebraska

***DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASHES IN NHTSA REGION 7 STATES
BY STATE, YEAR, THEIR DRUG INVOLVEMENT, AND THEIR BAC
FATALITY ANALYSIS REPORTING SYSTEM (FARS) 2006-2009 FINAL & 2010 ARF***

Nebraska

Year/Drug Involvement		BAC=.00		BAC=.01-.07		BAC=.08+		BAC=.01+		Total Drivers Involved	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2008											
	No Drugs Involved*	211	77%	15	5%	49	18%	63	23%	274	100%
	Drugs Involved**	4	50%	2	25%	2	25%	4	50%	8	100%
	Total	215	76%	17	6%	51	18%	67	24%	282	100%
2009											
	No Drugs Involved*	236	76%	16	5%	57	18%	73	24%	309	100%
	Drugs Involved**	7	39%	4	22%	7	39%	11	61%	18	100%
	Total	243	74%	20	6%	64	20%	84	26%	327	100%
2010											
	No Drugs Involved*	194	79%	9	4%	41	17%	50	21%	244	100%
	Drugs Involved**	3	52%	0	0%	2	48%	2	48%	5	100%
	Total	197	79%	9	3%	44	18%	53	21%	249	100%
2006-2010											
	No Drugs Involved*	1,141	76%	76	5%	276	18%	351	24%	1,492	100%
	Drugs Involved**	28	53%	6	12%	18	35%	24	47%	52	100%
	Total	1,168	76%	82	5%	294	19%	376	24%	1,544	100%

The Drugged Driving Problem

Traffic Safety Facts

Research Note



DOT HS 811 175

July 2009

Results of the 2007 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers

Richard Compton and Amy Berning

Over the last four decades, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and/or the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety have conducted four national surveys to estimate the prevalence of drinking and driving in the U.S. (Wolfe, 1974; Lund and Wolfe, 1991; Voas, et al, 1998). These surveys utilized a stratified random sample of weekend nighttime drivers in the contiguous 48 States. The first National Roadside Survey (NRS) was conducted in 1973, followed by national surveys of alcohol use by drivers in 1986, 1996, and 2007.

The 2007 NRS included, for the first time, measures to estimate the use of other potentially impairing drugs by drivers. Prior roadside surveys had collected breath samples to determine blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Due to developments in analytic toxicology, NHTSA determined it would be feasible in the 2007 survey to collect oral fluid and/or blood samples to determine driver use of a wide variety of other potentially impairing drugs. A pilot test conducted in 2005 demonstrated the feasibility of conducting this more complex survey procedure and confirmed that motorists would voluntarily participate in the study (Lacey, et al, 2007).

The 2007 NRS was designed to produce national estimates of alcohol and drug use by drivers. Thus, the use rates shown below are national prevalence rates calculated from the percentage of subjects using alcohol or drugs and adjusted with an appropriate weighting scheme.

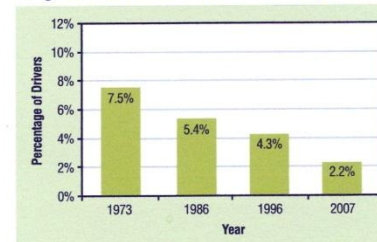
Results of the 2007 Survey: Alcohol

The 2007 NRS found a dramatic decline in the number of drinking drivers with BACs at or above the current legal limit of 0.08 g/dL* on weekend nights compared to previous surveys (Figure 1). In 1973, 7.5% of drivers

had BACs at or above 0.08 g/dL. In 2007, there were only 2.2% of drivers with a BAC at or above the current legal limit. This represents a decline of 71% in the percentage of alcohol-impaired drivers on the road on weekend nights. Similar declines were found at other BAC levels. For example, the percentage of drinking drivers (any positive BAC) declined almost as much over this time period, but one cannot infer impairment at very low BACs.

The percentage of male drivers with a BAC over the current legal limit of 0.08 g/dL was 42% higher than the percentage of female drivers with illegal BACs (Figure 2). A regression analysis showed that males were significantly more likely to have illegal BACs ($p < .01$). Over 2% of the weekend nighttime drivers had illegal BACs (≥ 0.08 g/dL) while only 0.1% of daytime drivers had illegal BACs.

Figure 1
Percentage of Weekend Nighttime Drivers with BACs ≥ 0.08 g/dL* in the Four National Roadside Surveys



*During the period from 1973 through 1996 the States had BAC limits that ranged from 0.08 to 0.15 g/dL.

One in Three Deceased Drivers With Known Drug-Test Results Tested Positive for Drugs in 2009

Traffic Safety Facts

Crash • Stats



DOT HS 811 415

A Brief Statistical Summary

November 2010

Drug Involvement of Fatally Injured Drivers

Table 2: Drug Test Results for Fatally Injured Drivers With Known Results, 2005 – 2009

	Drivers Tested/ Known Results	Drugs Reported		Drugs Not Reported	
2005	13,324	3,710	28%	9,614	72%
2006	14,325	4,018	28%	10,307	72%
2007	14,893	4,214	28%	10,679	72%
2008	14,381	4,267	30%	10,114	70%
2009	12,055	3,952	33%	8,103	67%

Drug Use and Fatal Crashes

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs
July 2011

Researchers found that of all U.S. drivers who died in a crash, about 25% tested positive for drugs.
(PIRE, Romano and Voas)



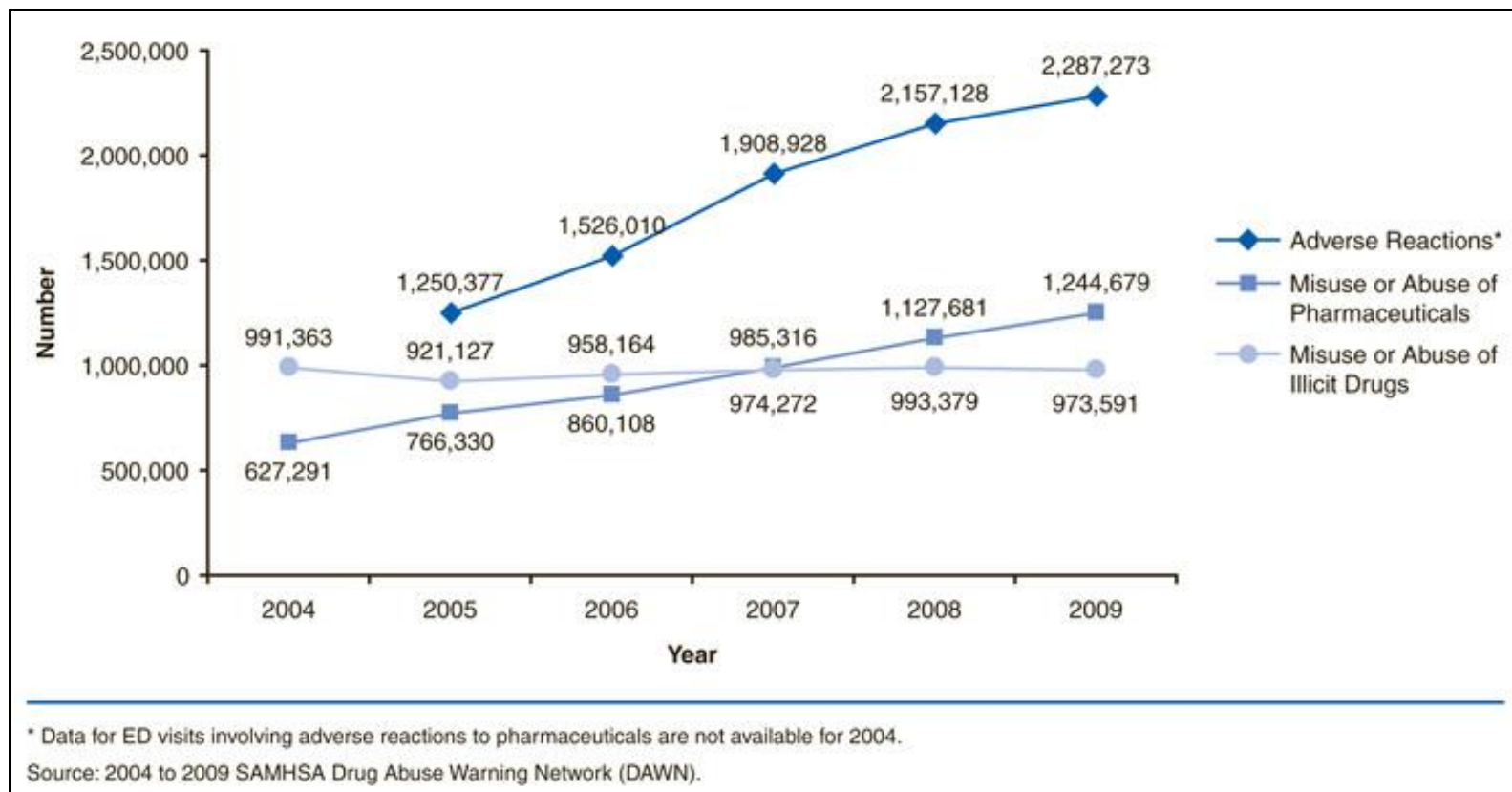
Drug Use and Crash Involvement



Virginia Beach Crash Study
January – June 2010

NHTSA case-control study to assess the crash risk of driving under the influence of drugs, alcohol, and drugs and alcohol. Blood and oral samples collected from 2,500 drivers involved in crashes and then compared to 5,000 non-crash drivers.

Non-Medical Use of Rx Drugs



Source: SAMHSA Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)

Americans - Dying to Feel Better

- Rx drug abuse accounts for almost 30% of the overall drug problem in the U.S.
- Rx drugs kill 4 times more Americans than illegal drugs
- Over 100,000 Americans die every year from adverse reactions to Rx drugs



Source: Health – Accidental Death From Prescription Drugs, Issue 25, 2010



"Generation Rx"

- Today's teenagers are more likely to have abused medications than a variety of illegal drugs
- Nearly one in five teens (19 percent or 4.5 million) report abusing prescription medications to get high



Elderly and Drug Abuse

Seniors comprise 13% of the population but abuse 17% of drugs (legal and illegal)

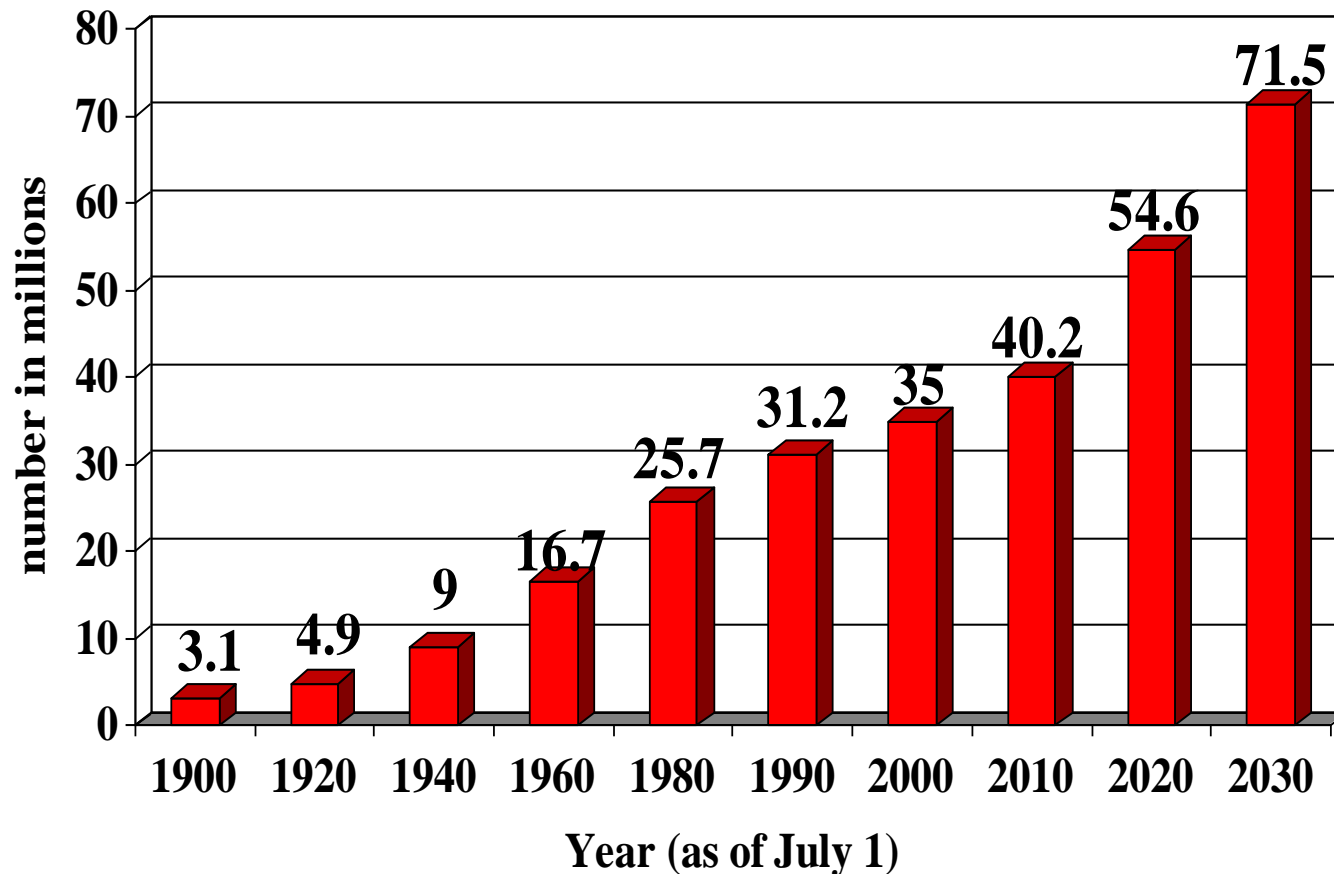


Elderly consume approximately 34% of all Rx medications taken in U.S.

Source: Growth in Drug Spending for the Elderly, Families USA, July 2000

"Baby Boomer" Generation

Number of Persons 65+, 1900-2030



Source: A Profile of Older Americans: 2003, Administration on Aging, HHS

Older Drivers and Medications

2009 AAA Study revealed that 78% of 55 and older drivers surveyed are taking more than one Rx medication and only 28% knew the impact the drugs could have on their ability to drive.



Most Frequently Detected Rx Drugs in DUI Cases (2009)

Arizona	Washington	Wisconsin
Alprazalam (Xanax)	Alprazalam	Alprazalam
Diazepam (Valium)	Methadone (Dolophine)	Diazepam
Carisoprodol (Soma)	Oxycodone (OxyContin)	Oxycodone
Oxycodone	Clonazepam (Klonopin)	Clonazepam
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	Diazepam	Methadone
Zolpidem (Ambien)	Citalopram (Celexa)	Hydrocodone
Lorazepam (Ativan)	Zolpidem	Zolpidem

"Pain Killers" in the U.S.

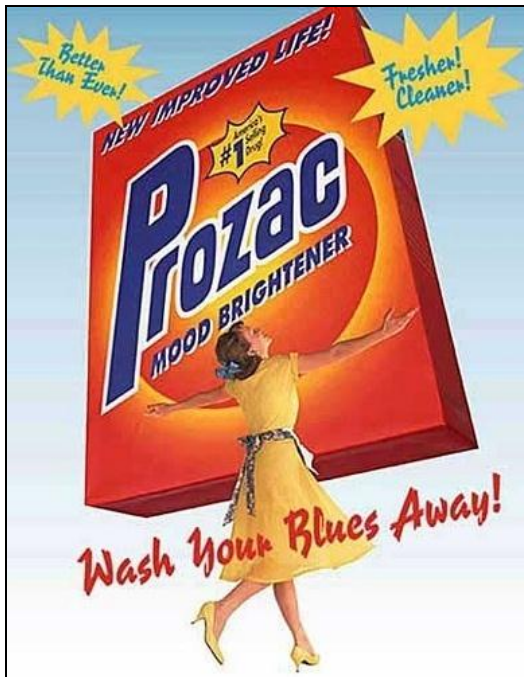
- More than 200,000 pounds of Codeine, Morphine, Oxycodone, Hydrocodone and Meperidine were purchased in 2005



- Enough to give more than 300 milligrams of pain killers to every person in the U.S.
- U.S. is responsible for approximately 95% of all the Oxycodon used in the world today!

Some New Challenges

Anti-Depressants



Medical Marijuana



Anti-Depressants



- CNS Stimulant-like effects may be observed
- Effects vary from individual to individual, from drug to drug and, vary when mixed with other drugs, over-the-counter substances or with alcohol

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRI's)

Anti-depressant drugs designed to elevate a person's mood. Effects the Serotonin.

Most commonly prescribed:

Celexa (Citalopram)

Lexapro (Escitalopram)

Luvox (Fluvoxamine)

Prozac (Fluoxetine)

Zoloft (Sertraline)



Oregon Crime Lab Top-10 Anti-Depressant DUI Cases 2005 - 2009

Citalopram (Celexa)
Venlafaxine (Effexor)
Fluoxetine (Prozac)
Cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril)
Amitriptyline (Elavil)
Trazadone (Desyrel)
Promethazine (Pherergan)
Nortriptyline (Pamelor)
Sertraline (Zoloft)
Bupropion (Wellbutrin)

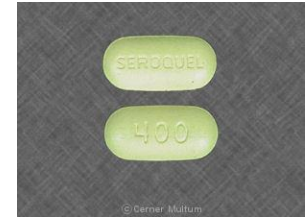


Flexeril
cyclobenzaprine HCl



Emerging Problem Rx Drugs

Quetiapine (Seroquel)



- Approved for treatment of schizophrenia and other acute episodes of bipolar disorder
- Not a Controlled Substance
- Abused by crushing and snorting
- "Quell", "Snoozeberries" and "Susie-Q"

Emerging Problem Rx Drugs

Buprenorphine (Suboxene)



- Opiate approved for treatment of opiate abuse
- Has a "potential for abuse"
- Schedule III drug
- Synthetic Opiate
- Street names: "Bupe" and "Subs"

"SPICE" - "K2"

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Recently placed on the Controlled Substance list





“Bath Salts”



“Ivory Wave” and “Bolivian Bath”

Designer drug similar to methamphetamine
and various hallucinogens

Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV)

Not your common bath salt!



Medical Marijuana & Driving

- 16 states permit medical marijuana
- Many states seeing increases in Med MJ DUI's
- Colorado: 53% increase in DUI cases involving MJ (2009 to 2010)
- ARIDE, DRE and other detection training needed





Three Levels of Impaired Driving Enforcement Training

- Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) – *"The Foundation"*
- Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) – *"Intermediate Level"*
- Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) – *"Advanced Level"*

ARIDE Training Program

- ✓ Intended to “bridge the gap” between Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE)
- ✓ Provides awareness to law enforcement personnel and other criminal justice professionals in the area of drug impairment in the of traffic safety
(16 hours of training)

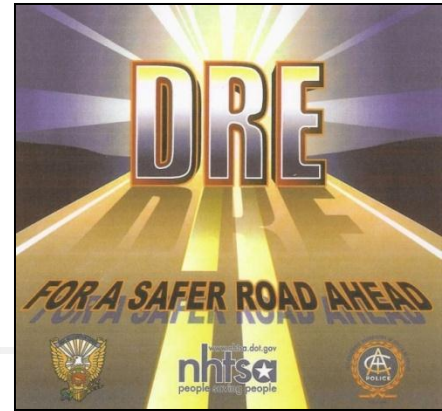


ARIDE Training

- 40 states involved in the training in 2011
- 299 classes conducted in 2010
- 5,127 officers trained



DRE Training



Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Training

72 hours of classroom training

24-40 hours of hands-on training

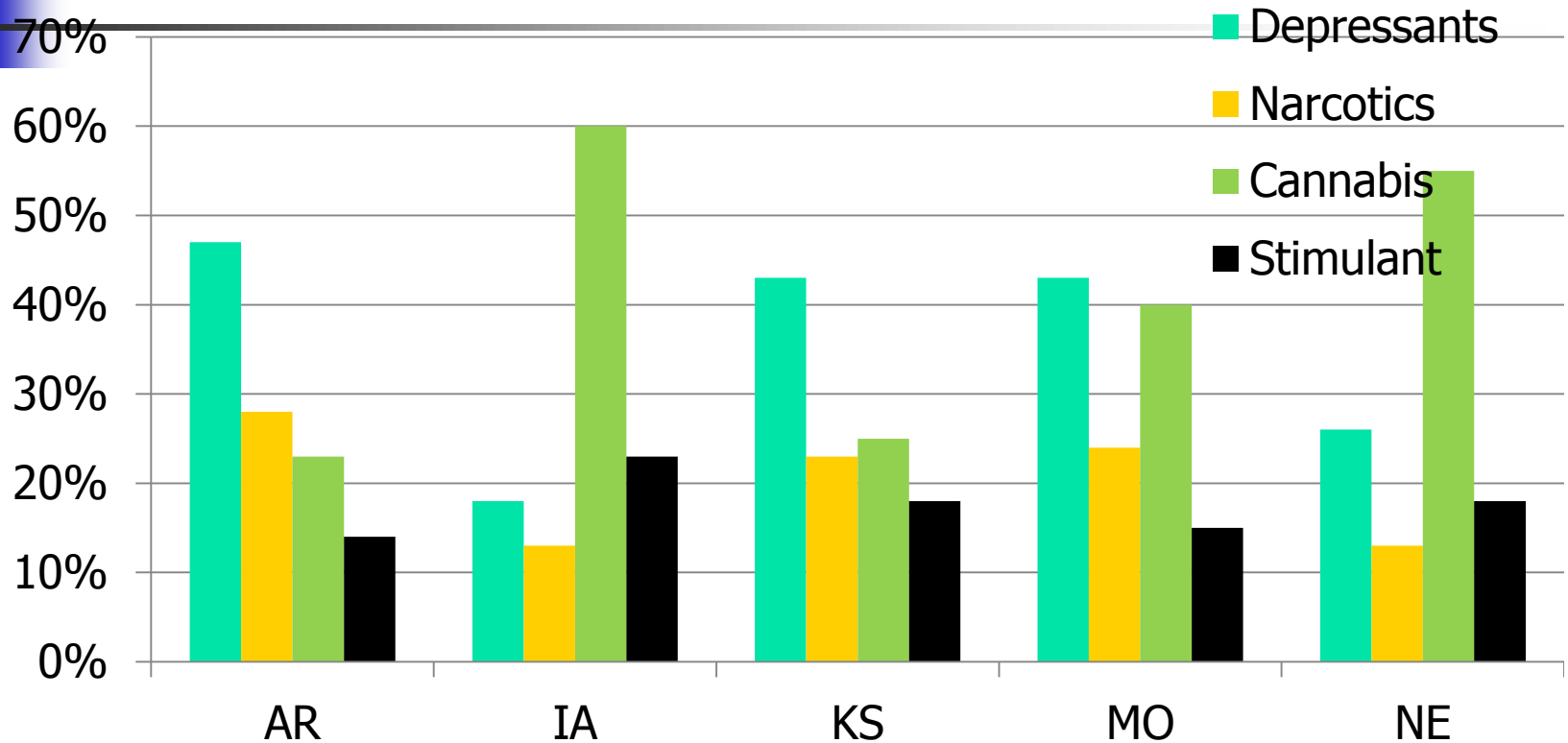
- 53 schools conducted in 2011
- Over 1,000 officers trained

DRE Evaluations



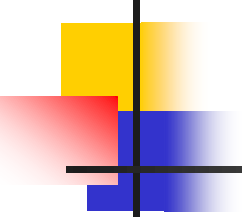
- 26,079 enforcement evals (2010)
- 89% confirmed by toxicology (2010)
- 36% poly-drug cases
- 2010 DRE Annual Report:
www.theiacp.org (under DRE Section)
www.decp.org (under Program Oversight)

DATA- DRE 2009-2011



DRE's	178	124	87	177	108
Evaluations	1,960	2,260	751	2,594	1,429

Challenges, Solutions, Strategies?

- 
-
- ✓ All Stakeholders working together
(ONDCP, NHTSA, IACP, GHSA, MADD, others)
 - ✓ More education and public awareness
 - ✓ Increased treatment
 - ✓ Tougher sanctions
 - ✓ Aggressive enforcement and prosecution

DUI Drugs Strategy -

Encourage more education and public awareness on the risks of prescription drugs on driving, especially with elderly drivers.



DUI Drugs Strategy

Study the most frequently implicated prescription drugs in impaired driving incidents and educate the public on their adverse effects on driving.



MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS.
ALCOHOL MAY INTENSIFY THIS EFFECT.
USE CARE WHEN OPERATING A CAR
OR DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

DUI Drugs Strategy

Research the possible adverse effects of new prescription drugs on driving performance before the medications are made available to the public.



DUI Drugs Strategy

Encourage all states to enact impaired driving laws that include “any drug” or any impairing substance.

Must go beyond only controlled substances.





Drugged Driving Statutes

“Under the influence of alcohol, any drug or any substance”

28 “any drug” states*

*A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing with Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, NHTSA 12/09

DUI Drugs Strategy

Increase drugged driving training/education for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, toxicologists and highway safety professionals.



Rx Drugged Driving Summary



- ✓ Rx drug abuse is a worldwide problem
- ✓ Rx drugs are being prescribed and abused at an all time rate – highest in history!
- ✓ Rx drugs creating an increasing danger on roads
- ✓ Rx drugs create challenging DUI investigations
- ✓ Rx drug problem will probably get worse



Public Information and Education





**If you take drugs
and drive, you'll soon
start seeing things.**

From December 2004, Victoria Police will conduct random roadside saliva
tests to detect drivers travelling under the influence of illegal drugs.
For more information call 0110 333 833 or visit www.victoriapolice.vic.gov.au

Drug Drivers can now be caught.  



Drug testing is a major road safety issue. Research shows drivers who have taken drugs are more likely to be involved in an accident or crash, or to be involved in a crash with a more serious outcome. From December 2004, Victoria Police will conduct random roadside saliva tests to detect drivers travelling under the influence of illegal drugs. The more you know, the safer you are. For more information call 0110 333 833 or visit www.victoriapolice.vic.gov.au

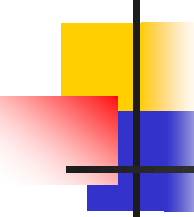
Drug Drivers can now be caught.  



**People who
take drugs have
another reason
to be paranoid.**

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Drug Drivers can now be caught.  



**You can't hide driving
under the influence
of cannabis.**

Drug Recognition Experts
are trained to spot the signs.

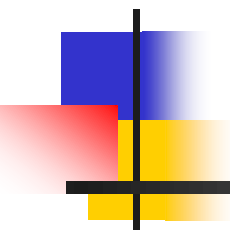
**DRUGGED DRIVING
IS IMPAIRED DRIVING.**



www.HeatIsOnColorado.com



Thank You! – Questions?



Contact Information:
Romell Cooks
Regional Administrator
NHTSA – Region 7
813-329-3900

